NEWPORT MERCURY

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $ 2 *per Annum.*—$ 1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1811. [VOL. L—NO. 2593.]

Union College Lottery, No. 3.

COMMENCES drawing in the city of New-York in April next. The Capital Prizes are 1 of

30,000 Dollars.

1 of 25,000—1 of 20,000—1 of 10,000—1 of 5000—3 of 2000—7 of 1000 DOLLARS—and many of 500, 200, 100, &c. &c. *Only* 1 1-4 *Blanks to a Prize.*

Present Price of Whole Tickets, $ 8 50.—Quarters $ 2 25—but will soon rise.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Parts in the above Lottery will be received by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
(No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,)
Newport, Dec. 14.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are notified, That in pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on MONDAY, the 30th inst. to such persons as may appear by the books of this Institution to be Stockholders therein on the 24th day of December inst. and according to the stock standing in their names on the said 24th day of December.

That in conformity to the sixth and seventh articles of the said Charter, a general Meeting of the Stockholders will be holden at this Bank on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the President & Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*
Newport, Dec. 14.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his Store, on the Wharf, the following Goods.

30 casks 20d, 12d, 10d, 6d, and 4d Nails.
10 tons Cordage.
60 boxes white and brown Havanna Sugars.
6000 lbs. best Coffee.
20,000 Havanna Segars.
5 pipes old Madeira Wine, vintage 1808.
6 quarter-casks do.
100 bbls. Mess and prime Beef.
30 boxes spermaciti candles.
Bags shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs cloves and cassia.
Boxes tumblers, and china cups and saucers.
20 kegs first quality Butter.
A variety of English Goods.
Also, landing from brig Argus.
130 hhds. Molasses.
Newport, Dec. 13.

WHITE SATTINS & CRAPES.

Just received by
P. O. RICHMOND,

A FEW pieces elegant white Sattins, Crapes and Ribbons; and a few long white kid gloves, all of a superior quality—Also, a general assortment of seasonable goods: and one bale India cottons, a little damaged, which will be sold cheap.

Newport, Dec. 13.

Mrs. Sands,

Has just returned from New-York, and offers for sale,

AN elegant assortment of Millinery, of the latest fashions, among which are the following articles, viz. white japan gauze for ladies dresses; elegant lace handkerchiefs, caps and turbans of various forms; black and white lace veils; wide and narrow thread laces, silver bandeaus and loops, long and short white kid gloves, medallion ditto, artificial flowers, feathers of various kinds; ladies elegant green velvet mantles, with and without spencers. BONNETS of every description, with a variety of other articles.

Newport, Dec. 13.

TO LEASE,

A FARM of 250 Acres, in Middletown, with a valuable privilege of sea manure annexed.—Apply to
THOMAS LYMAN
Newport, Nov. 14

Almanacks.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE received Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island, Farmer's, Clergyman's and Clergyman's minor Almanacks, for 1812, which they will sell by the groce, dozen or single, as low as can be purchased of the publishers.

School-Books AND Stationary.

School-Masters and Country Store-Keepers, can be furnished at R. & B's Store, with SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, and with every description of the best STATIONARY, at as low prices and accommodating credit as can be found at any Store in New-England.

Newport, November 30.

Cheap Goods.

S. & J. F. Townsend,

At their Stores, No's. 167 & 173 Thames-street, sign of the Eagle.

OFFER for sale a handsome assortment of English and India Goods, just replenished from the latest importations, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Also, A general assortment of American manufactured Goods, of the first quality, which cannot fail to please the purchaser.

Newport, Nov. 9.

LINENS—CHEAP!!

ONE Case low priced and fine 4-4 Linens, for sale cheap at No. 104, Thames-street, by
JAMES HAMMOND.
Newport, Oct. 4.

RUSSIA & RAVENS DUCK, &c.

RUSSIA, Ravens and half Duck; bleech'd Sheetings; and Sheetings 9-4 wide.—Also, a few barrels superfine Flour.—For sale by
C. COOK.
Newport, Dec. 6.

NEW AND CHEAP.

Just opened at the Store of
E. W. LAWTON,
No. 175, Thames-street.

A COMPLETE Assortment of India Cottons, from 10 to 50 cents per yard, and of excellent qualities; a few elegant plain and twilled silks sattins and sarsnets, a variety of colours; elegant plain and tambor'd 6-4 and 8-4 silk laces for veils and mantles; London twilled prints.—*Also,* A variety of new Fancy and Staple Articles, in addition to a very extensive Assortment before on hand, which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the state.

COTTON YARN and CLOTHS at Factory prices.

For sale, on the wharf, Cotton, Molasses, Flour and Anchors.

Newport, 10th of 8th mo. 1811.

WANTED,

TO Contract with an experienced Mill-wright, to build a Wind-Mill on the Island of Jamestown.

The dimensions may be taken from Mr. E. Read's Mill in Newport, as to the height and size, stones, iron work, boxes, collar for the shaft, running gear, vanes, (or arms) &c.

Said Mill must be built of good oak Timber, joist and boards, wrought nails, and covered with cedar shingles, and the sails of Russia Duck.—All of which must be of good materials, and executed in a workman like manner, and completed by the first of November next. Apply to
JOB WATSON.
Jamestown, Dec. 4, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book-Accounts are earnestly requested to call and settle their debts, by Note or otherwise, before the 1st day of January next, when his unsettled demands will be put in suit without reserve or further notice.

BENJAMIN WAITE CASE
Newport, Oct. 25

James Hammond,

Has for sale, at No. 104, Thames-street.

SUPERFINE London brown, grey mixed, bottle green, navy blue and black Broadcloths; double and single milled drab, fawn, grey mixed, and black cassimeres; fine worsted cords and sattinetts; elegant white vesting; black silk, swandown and toilenet do.; black yellow, green, white and spotted flannels; ladies, gentlemen's and youths worsted hose, of nearly all kinds some of which are very fine; nice jaconet, mull and cambric muslins, with other articles in the European and India dry goods line, that are usually to be found in a dry goods store.

ALSO,

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS,

Consisting of yarn, warp, filling, threads, bedticks, stripes, ginghams, diapers, chex, &c. &c. each of their several kinds of the first quality, and as low as at the factory.

Newport, Nov. 29.

NEW AND CHEAP GROCERIES.

ABRAHAM SHERMAN.

Offers for sale at his store, No. 155, Cheap-side, Thames-street.

HYSON, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas; cassia, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c.—Likewise, a complete assortment of Ladies morocco walking shoes and pumps.

English, India and American Goods as usual, all warranted of the first quality, and will be sold cheaper than can be purchased in this state.

He likewise has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, in addition to his former stock, making a complete assortment, which he will sell cheaper than can be purchased in this town or state.—His country customers and others that wish to purchase, will do well to call,

N. B. All those who have Accounts standing over six months, will please to call and settle them, as delays are dangerous.

Newport, 11th mo. 28th.

TO LET,

THAT large and convenient Store, No. 134, Thames-street, lately occupied by Messrs. *Lopez & Fairman.*—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, August 23.

DUNCAN S. McDOUGALD,
TAILOR—Banister's Wharf.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of his former friends, and the public in general, and assures them that no exertions in the line of his business, shall be wanting to give complete satisfaction.

Newport, Nov. 22.

J. Gould & Son,

TAILORS.

No. 176, Thames-Street.

HAVE for sale, for cash, extra superfine west of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres viz:—Black, Navy blue, French blue, fashionable grass green, olive green, steel mixt, dark mixt and drab Broadcloths; superfine pelicce cloth; black, blue, drab, steel mixt, green mixt, double and single mill'd Cassimeres; impeial cords and mill'd stocking webs; fancy vestings; superfine double mill'd flannels; common do; extra cotton velvets; best teble gilt buttons, and an assortment of trimmings,

They earnestly request those who are indebted to them by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same; and inform those that have them of more than six months standing, that they will shortly be placed out of their hands for collection. Those that have demands against them, will please present them for settlement. To those that have been punctual, they present their unfeigned thanks, and solicit a continuance of their favors.

Newport, Oct. 5.

NOTICE.

THE HARRISON FARM, containing 160 Acres, lying within one mile of Newport, is still for sale. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to
P. O. RICHMOND.
Newport, August 14.

20,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE!!!
NO DEDUCTION.

WHOLE Halves and Quarters. in HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY,—Warranted undrawn,—May be obtained by Orders left at the TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE, of

J. C. SHAW,

If applied for Immediately.
Newport, Nov. 22.

Union College Lottery. No. 3.

30,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Only one and one-quarter Blanks to a Prize.—Begins to drw in New-York in April next.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 30,000
1	do.	25 000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
3	do.	2,000
7	do.	1,000
20	do.	500
30	do.	200
60	do.	100
100	do.	50
200	do.	20
18,200	do.	10

Present price, Whole Tickets $ 8—Halves $ 4 12—Quarters 2 12—but will soon rise.—Orders for Tickets and parts in the above Lottery, will be received by J. C. SHAW, at his Exchange & Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-street, who pays cash as soon as due on all Tickets by him ordered. Prize Tickets taken in payment.

Newport, Nov. 8

Cranston & Shaw,

Have just received from the Mills.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR, of the most approved inspection, selected particularly for families use, and also a few half barrels, which they will sell at the market price.

Newport, Nov. 20.

JAMES ROBINSON,
Has for sale,
3 Pipes of old Madeira WINE.
Newport, Nov. 22.

HENRY J. HUDSON,
Has for Sale,

RUSSIA DUCK, Ravens Duck, Russia Sheeting, and a quantity of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Nov, 22.

RHODES & CAHOONE,
Have for Sale,
2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT.
Newport, August 24.

G. W. Martin & Co.

HAVE just received and offer at private sale, at their store No. 72, Thames-street, on accommodating terms.

20 Hhds. West-India Rum.
5 Pipes country Gin.
30 chests Souchong Tea.
4500 wt. Cocoa.
7 hhds. and 50 bags coffee.
40 coils American Cordage, assorted.
25 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
10 cases claret Wine, of latest importation.

Newport, Nov. 8.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and Lot, No. 41, Thames-street, late Mr. Ellery's, with the Coach-House and other buildings thereon.—For terms, apply to
SAMUEL ELAM
Newport, Sept. 12.

TO LET,

THE Store lately occupied by Mess'rs. *Howland & Eddy.*—Apply to
JOSEPH L. BAKER
Newport, Nov. 15.

Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, Dec. 9.

ADDITIONAL ARMY.

THE Resolution for raising an additional Army, was under consideration.

Mr. Grundy, one of the committee of Foreign Relations said, *the Republicans ought explicitly to know, at the outset that, if they vote for these resolutions,* THEY VOTE FOR WAR; otherwise they will desert their former principles. *If there is one Republican here, who means not to go to war, let him now take his stand, and not vote for the resolutions.* He declared that he would *drive the British from North-America, and deprive them of the Canadas,* and *would receive the* FRENCH REFUGEES AS ADOPTED BROTHERS.

We are, said he, pledged to France, to enforce the non importation law. She has, by some means, twisted a knot about us. This law is ruinous to the country, and degrading to the people. He thought we ought to get rid of it.—We can't unty the knot, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF BONAPARTE; but we may cut it with the Sword—He assured the House, that it is certain, that before the end of the session, there will be a vote for a declaration of war unless an adjustment shall take place between us and our enemy.

Mr. Widgery was in favor of the strong measures.

The House adjourned without a decision.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition from certain merchants of New-York, praying permission to import a quantity of goods from the British dominions. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Gholson, from the committee of claims, made a favorable report on the petition of Jared Shattuck. Referred to the committee of the whole on the 1st Monday in January next.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message relating to the Spanish American colonies, made a report in part on that subject.—This report contains a resolution expressive of the satisfaction of Congress at the Declaration of Independence by those colonies, &c. &c. It was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Thomas F. Wharton, of Philadelphia, which was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill, making an appropriation for building a Jail in the county of Alexandria, and for other purposes, which was referred to the committee of the whole on Friday.

The following resolution was offered and agreed to: Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing an additional compensation to the post-master general.

The bill for the relief of John Burnham; the bill authorizing the surveying and marking certain roads in the state of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownston; and the bill authorizing the laying out and opening a public road from the line established by the treaty of Grenville, to the north bend of the state of Ohio; were severally read a third time and passed, without a division.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, (second resolution reported by the committee of Foreign Relations.)

Mr. Randolph opposed the resolution. He said it was highly inconsistent in men to advocate a standing army now, who in '98 and '99 were opposed to such establishments, although at that time the army was commanded by the father of his country. Would those (he asked) who refused to raise an army, when we had a Washington, a Hamilton, a Pinkney, and other revolutionary heroes of approved valor and patriotism, now consent to put the youth of our country under the command of an acquitted felon? And no one would pretend that we had not, at the time referred to, abundant cause of complaint against France. Mr R. referred to the conduct pursued by the government, in relation to the aggressions of Spain, in 1805–6. He read an extract from a report made at that time by a select committee of the House, which recommended the raising of a small number of troops, to defend our frontiers against the inroads of the Spaniards. This report, he observed, was deemed of too warlike a tone by the republicans of that

...d by a propo-day; and it was super who had since sition from a gentle to Canada [Bid- also taken a great insinuation, that well.]—He said Governor H arriso... Indian attac brought, about by British 'SMANG' must be totally groundless, or else the executive had been extremely remiss in not giving the alarm. On the contrary, he had heard that very strong suspicions were entertained of the Indians having been excited to acts of hostility from a very different quarter, [France.] But he believed the true cause of this affair was to be found in the well-known characteristic ferocity of our savage neighbours. He repelled the idea of these unfounded suspicions.—He next adverted to the talk of taking Canada, by first seducing the inhabitants from their loyalty to their own government, in order that they might become good citizens of ours.—He had known, indeed, one or two first-rate patriots, manufactured out of traitors; but, he never expected to see the principle acted upon in the gross, although it might sometimes answer in detail. And when he reflected upon the horrible retort that an enemy might make upon us in the southern country, he hoped to hear no more on that subject. If we were to conquer Canada, let us do it by valor, and not intrigue.—As to the general policy of a war, he contended that it would not raise the price of southern produce in any one respect whatever, but would decrease their value, if possible, as the history of our revolutionary war proved. He agreed with the gentleman from Tennessee, that the non-importation law was demoralizing the nation, and ought to be got rid of; but he thought it strange that this could not be accomplished in any other way than by joining our good friend the Emperor of France, from whom, he insisted, we had nothing to expect. It appeared to him that after we had, by our own wise (he would not say wise-acre) measures contributed to enrich the Canadas, and render them valuable, we concluded that we had a right to take possession of them, on the ground that the laborer is worthy his hire!—He alluded to what had yesterday fallen from Mr. Grundy, in addressing the republican members of the house. In order to know whether he might rank himself with these, he should much rather hear an explanation of the term republicanism from one of the fathers of the church, than from a junior apprentice of the law. Mr. R. adverted to the situation of the southern states. Such was the subordination of the blacks, during the revolution, that not one thought of rebellion was ever entertained by them at that time. But far different was the situation of things now. The infernal principles of French fraternization had been industriously propagated to an alarming degree amongst the slaves, not only by persons in the shape of pedlars, but even masters had been silly enough to spread doctrines, which laid the knife to their own throats.—He spoke from facts, when he asserted, that the nightly bell never tolled for fire in Richmond, but the mother hugged her infant closer to her breast. He believed it was no better in South-Carolina. The Southern states, he trusted, were competent to self-defence; but they were utterly incapable of waging an offensive war.—He expressed his surprize that we should manifest so unconquerable an enmity towards the country, from which we sprung originally. The Russian government excited none of our hatred; we were in friendship with the Dey of Algiers; in fact, we hailed savages from every clime; but, at the mention of England, all our antipathies were roused. He was willing to make allowances for honest prejudices; but after these prejudices had been conquered by Washington, no man need be ashamed of disavowing them. He confessed he could not but feel a pride in boasting, in common with Englishmen, of Shakespeare, of Newton, of Locke, of Hampden, of Sidney, of Chatham. And by whom was this violent antipathy against England propagated and encouraged in this country? By men, who, escaped from the jails of Europe, came here, and set themselves up, as political Teachers; whose doctrines ever had their influence on certain members of this House, and whose pupils never displayed any other mark of [illegible], than a blind devotion to Bonaparte.—Could it be possible, he said, that men, calling themselves Republicans, could seriously wish to aid a great military Despot, in acquiring Universal Dominion?——He conjured the House to reflect a little, on the cost of taking Canada, before they talked so much about it, before they ran their heads against that Post, Quebec.——If the [illegible] lands, however, proposed to be given, were to come out of Canada, he should be willing to give them [illegible] the wretches who sold themselves for a [illegible] of gin, and a few dollars, but [illegible] in the public offices who were already making out blank commissions [illegible] this land.——Mr. R. contrasted [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] with their professions [illegible] they were [illegible] as [illegible] armies and navies, as [illegible] among the Essex junto [illegible] they were still, excepting [illegible].

Mr. Johnson denied that this government was under French influence. He asserted, positively, that the late attack of the Indians, was occasioned by British gold, and British whiskey.—We had ample testimony, he said, that they were capable of such conduct, during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Randolph explained, that he had not denied the capacity of the British government, to do any thing wicked, or silly: He believed they were now under an infatuation: and if the gentleman could convince him, that the British government had instigated the Indians, in the present instance, he would go with him to Canada, in person.

Mr. Desha observed, that, in order to give an opportunity for further discussion, he would move to adjourn.—Carried (quarter before 3.)

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Dawson, from the select committee, reported a bill to amend the act providing for persons disabled by wounds received in the revolutionary war. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Jennings presented a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of Indiana territory, complaining of the improper interference of their executive in their elections, and praying redress from Congress. Referred to a committee of 7.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill refunding the duties paid on certain copper articles. Referred to the committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of conference, appointed on the part of the house, reported that the committee had conferred with the managers of the Senate, relative to the disagreement of the two houses respecting the bill fixing the ratio of representation. He said the committee on the part of the house had proposed that each body should give up its favourite number (37,000 and 35,000) and substitute some other. They had accordingly proposed 40,000 which was peremptorily rejected by the managers of the Senate. They had then proposed 34,000, which was in like manner rejected; 33,000 and 36,000 shared the same fate. The managers of the Senate had given no reasons for their refusal to agree to any of these propositions, but absolutely insisted on having their own ratio (35,000) or none.

Foreign Relations.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. Johnson proceeded in the remarks which he yesterday commenced. He contended that Congress were now called upon to decide on Submission or War. He was in favor of conquering Canada; and was surprised that the inhabitants of that country should be held in so little estimation now, although they had been solemnly invited by the revolutionary Congress to join us in that struggle.—It was not true, that a war with Great-Britain must naturally lead to an alliance with France; we were not bound to fight a moment longer than we should obtain a redress of grievances.—Where, he asked, was all that sensibility which was manifested in 1806, on account of the colonial trade? And was it that trade we were contending for now? No; it was for the whole of our neutral rights, for our most important privileges. And yet it is said we were rash in wishing to resist aggressions, which, if submitted to by us, would be tantamount to absolute degradation. We had been slow to anger; but he hoped when that anger was once roused, it would be like a mighty whirlwind.—He was surprised that the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) in dwelling on the wrongs of France, should have entirely overlooked the stripes inflicted upon the FORTY thousand Americans enslaved on board British vessels. Scarcely any man could reflect upon the cruelties heaped upon that respectable portion of our citizens without sorrow and indignation. He alluded particularly to the case of Robert Howell (lately published) who, he said had been compelled to fight against his country, in spite of all his remonstrances. Mr. J. repeated his belief that the late attack of the Indians was excited by the promises, gold and whiskey, of the British North-Western Company. Under such circumstances were we to sit here coolly debating whether we should avenge the wrongs of our fallen countrymen?

Mr. Wright insisted that the present was not a question of Peace or War, but a question of War or Submission. The American people, were unwilling to submit any longer to the injustice of Great Britain. It was well known that the late elections had been a contest between submission and non-submission men, he therefore called upon the house to obey the dictates of the nation. The interruption of our trade was alone a sufficient cause of war, but even if that were not, the impressment of our seamen was amply sufficient. He believed that Great-Britain now held THREE thousand native Americans enslaved in her floating hells. These men were as much entitled to protection on board of one of our vessels as if they were on [illegible] according to the law of nations. He could see no possible distinction of injury between urging the Indians to make war upon our frontiers, and [illegible] our citizens on the high seas. The only apparent difference was, that we got familiarized to the latter.—He said he had no doubt whatever that the late hostility of the Indians was the effect of British influence.—The pacific policy of the American people formed an honorable trait in their character; they knew the horrors of war; but they knew also that war was not the greatest of evils. In case of such an event, Mr. W. declared that the federalists, in his opinion, would be found among the foremost in the ranks. After the affair of the Chesapeake, he had witnessed, while Governor of Maryland, Federalists and Republicans contending who should come forward first. He repelled the epithet of mercenaries, as applicable to any army that might be raised. He likewise made some remarks in reply to the charge of an "acquitted felon," brought by Mr. Randolph against Gen. Wilkinson. He hoped we should not refuse to go to war, because we had not a Washington to lead us, or because Gen. Wilkinson happened not to be agreeable to the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph.)—Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial from sundry merchants of New-York, praying to be allowed to import Coal from Great-Britain. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Mitchell also presented a petition from certain manufacturers in New-York, praying permission to import Brass Wire from Great-Britain. Referred to the committee above mentioned.

The Speaker laid before the house a memorial from the legislative council of the Mississippi Territory; praying to be admitted as a state into the Union. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Randolph called for the consideration of the report of the committee of conference relative to the bill fixing the ratio of representation; but the house refused to take it up.

Mr. Randolph observed, that it was pretty obvious, from the early hour at which the house had adjourned for several days, that there was no disposition to press a decision on the report of the committee of foreign relations.—He thought it would be better to lay aside that subject for a few days, and take up some other business, than to adjourn so early. If they would not consent to do this to-day, he gave notice that he should again call for the consideration of the above report to-morrow.

Foreign Relations.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (resolution for raising an additional force.)

Mr. Calhoun spoke in favor of the resolution. He observed that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) was under a great mistake in asserting that the committee of Foreign Relations had not considered this resolution as a war measure. It had been so considered by every member of the committee, with the exception of the gentleman himself; and it was understood that such was the impression of the *executive part of the goverment*. No man, he said, could vote for this resolution, unless he was determined to go to war at no distant day, if our wrongs were not redressed by Great-Britain. We had ample cause to go to war. As to the objection, that we were not prepared for such an event, it did not apply; because this was not a proposition for immediate war, but to prepare for it.—And, if we are unprepared, whose fault, he asked, was it?—It certainly was the fault of those who had the management of public affairs, for the last ten or fifteen years, minority as well as majority.—He spurned the idea of calculating avarice, any nation, which acted under its [illegible], was unwise: Honor was the only principle, by which a great people ought to be guided.—He contended that this government was as much bound to protect commercial rights, as any other rights; commercial prosperity was a part of the general welfare; and in fact the constitution was principally framed with a view to this object.—With regard to the dangers to be apprehended from the blacks of the southern states, no such alarm existed, as had been represented in the state he came from, (S. Carolina) They could not exist from the very nature of things; for slavery produced ignorance, which rendered men unfit for resistance.—There was no force in the argument, that to attack Great-Britain by land, would be no retaliation for her aggressions by sea; according to this doctrine, a man who received a blow on the breast, could not return it on the head. A man of honor paid no regard to the exact nature of an injury. He denied that the southern and western members were influenced on the present occasion by the paltry consideration of raising the price of cotton and hemp.—As to the charge of partiality towards France, he rejected it with indignation: but if we were insulted by two powers, did that deprive us of attacking either, without the imputation of partiality? In the present case, we had selected the antagonist which had done us the most injury. As to the fears that we should, by attacking England, destroy the balance of Europe, this, if true, was with him an argument in favor of war, for if our open hostility could shake the power of England, the war would soon be over, she might deceive herself with the hope of divisions amongst ourselves; but he believed that a breach with her, would unite every American in defence of his country.

Mr. Smilie followed on the same side. He compared the army now proposed to be raised, with that under Adams's administration, which latter, he said, under pretence of attacking France, was intended to crush the Republican party. Mr. Smilie made some remarks in reply to what had fallen from Mr. Randolph, relative to the affair on the Sabine:—The gentleman, he observed, was at that time willing to go to war with both France and Spain, to avenge a riot on the frontiers.—He expressed the deepest regret that the term "acquitted felon" should have been applied on this floor to General Wilkinson; a man who was now undergoing a trial for life and death before a Court Martial. He believed that when the whole truth should be known, such charges would be viewed with abhorrence by the American people.—He disavowed entertaining any prejudices in favor of France at present—yet he asserted that England acted with as much tyranny at sea as Bonaparte did on land.—He acknowledged that Bonaparte had destroyed his thousands and tens of thousands—but he entreated the house to reflect upon the millions murdered by the British in the East-Indies.—As to our being unprepared for war, he said, we were better prepared now than we were at the commencement of the revolutionary war, at which time public spirit supplied every thing.

Mr. Desha also spoke in favor of the resolution. He said that it did not at first appear to him to go far enough—but as he was now satisfied that it was the intention of the government to follow this up with ulterior measures; and as unanimity on such an occasion was all-important, he felt himself bound to support the resolution.—It was useless to talk any more about negociation.—We had tried that for 15 or 20 years, at an expence of half a million of dollars. Every British minister that had been sent here of late years had merely come to gull this nation, except Erskine, and he was cashiered for wishing to do us justice. That Mr. Foster was merely intended to act as an opiate on the government, was proved from his offering the reparation, as it was called, for the dastardly attack on the Chesapeake, soon after the commencement of the present Session; though that reparation was no more than a patch upon a single wound inflicted in that disgraceful affair.—While he was willing to go to war under existing circumstances, he should be opposed to it merely in defence of the carrying trade.—He would not consent to involve the whole nation in calamity in support of the pretensions of a few avaricious individuals.—He hoped the house would act up to the wishes of the nation.

Mr. Troup said he should endeavor to put an end to this debate, which would be by calling for the previous question, if those on the other side of the house would not take part in the discussion.—He said the committee of foreign relations had acted with the utmost candor in avowing the object for which this army was intended, instead of recommending preparations for war first, and declaring it afterwards. He said that it was highly important to put the country in a state of defence, as the British could in a very short time send a force to Quebec, sufficiently powerful to march to Boston. Mr. T. was positive, at the same time, that it was too soon for this country to go to war. He repeated, that if the debate continued in its present shape, he should be compelled to move for the previous question.

Mr. Randolph insisted, that what he had stated, relative to the disagreement among the committee of foreign relations on the subject of war, was correct. He said that a proposition was adopted in that committee authorising the president to fit out all the armed vessels belonging to the United States, for the purpose of convoying merchantmen, or recapturing any of our vessels, and of capturing vessels making resistance, &c. On his stating to the committee that this was neither more nor less than war, the proposition, after some discussion, was rescinded. In this way, the resolution recommending war to the house was positively rejected by the committee.

Mr. Calhoun admitted that the committee had rejected the proposition for immediate war; but he contended that they had adopted all the resolutions under the impression that they contemplated the adoption of measures preparatory to war.

Mr. Porter made a similar explanation relative to what took place in the committee.

Mr. Grundy offered some additional explanations, acknowledging that he himself was in favor of immediate war, but had been overruled by the committee.

Mr. Key also detailed some of the transactions in the committee.

Mr. Macon observed that he should much rather have war at once, if it was to be resorted to. He was sincerely opposed to standing armies in time of peace, as any man, but they must be used in case of war, and especially as the militia could not be sent out of the limits of the United States. He proceeded to take a view of the causes which had led to our present embarrassmen[ts.] He should support a war entered i[nto] in defence of our right to carry our o[wn] produce; but he should oppose a [war] undertaken to encourage manufactur[es] or that might tend to fasten any syste[m] upon us which we never could get [rid] of. He acknowledged that we had [no] Washington now; such men did [not] often appear; perhaps there had [not] been such a one since the days of [Jo]shua; but he believed, with the exce[p]tion of the commander in chief, we ha[d a] better chance of selecting good offic[ers] now, than we had at the commenceme[nt] of the revolution.—He saw no propri[ety] in hurrying the decision of this questi[on] (nor agreeing to the resolution); [he] wished to give every man time to d[e]liver his sentiments upon it. W[ith] respect to what had been said abo[ut] closing the doors upon this subject, [he] was convinced it would have be[en] useless; he had as high an opini[on] of the virtue of the nation as any ma[n] but experience had long ago convince[d] him that Congress could not keep [a] secret. Mr. Foster would know wh[at] they were deliberating about as well [as] any man.

As soon as Mr. Macon concluded th[e] house adjourned (3 o'clock.)

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Giles, from the committee t[o] whom was referred certain parts of th[e] President's message, reported four bill[s] viz. a bill completing the existing mil[i]tary establishment; a bill to raise, for [a] limited time, an additional militar[y] force; a bill providing for the purchas[e] of certain munitions of war; and a bi[ll] for the establishment of a quarter-mas[ter]'s department; which were severall[y] read a first time, and passed to a secon[d] reading.

The following is the amount, an[d] species of military force, proposed to b[e] raised, by the bill this day reported i[n] the Senate, by Mr. Giles, chairman o[f] the committee raised in that body o[n] our foreign relations.

Infantry,	20,702
Artillery,	1,918
Light-Artillery,	1,158
Cavalry,	1,182
General Staff,	21
Hospital Staff,	20
	25,001

Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Bayard from the committee of conference on the apportionment bill, submitted the following

REPORT:

That the committee had held a conference with the managers, appointed in behalf of the House of Representatives, and that the joint committee of the two Houses, upon the close of the conference, finally separated, without coming to any agreement: That the committee heard nothing on the conference sufficient to induce them to depart from the amendments made by the Senate to the bill from the House of Representatives: They therefore recommend it to the Senate, to adhere to the said amendments.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The bill allowing further time for completing the payments on certain lands held by right of pre-emption in the Mississippi Territory, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the managers of the conference upon the subject of the bill, entitled, "An act for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the third enumeration;" and it was determined, on motion of Mr. Bayard, that the Senate adhere to their amendments to said bills —Yeas 18—Nays 16.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Cutts, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Varnum—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Lambert, Pope, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington.—16.

By the last Mails.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 14.

THE following singular article appeared in the Democratic Press of Friday evening. We republish it without comment.

[*Communicated for the Democratic Press.*]

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated 1st December, 1811.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

"The court martial at Fredericktown has been in great confusion within a few days past, in consequence of the unexpected appearance of Thomas Powers, the noted Spanish agent, who had been summoned from New-Orleans as a witness. On his first appearing in the streets he was hissed, and brow beat in court by General Wilkinson's party. Every indulgence has been shown to Wilkinson throughout the inquiry, and [the] court would have closed its sittings [in] a few days, had not Powers arrived—[his i]mportant testimony and expla[nations] given to the court seem [to have alarm]ed the general's friends.

One document alone would hang him in any country but this. The facts are as follow. In 1803, while Mr. Madison (then Secretary of state) was discussing with the Spanish minister Yrujo, the right of deposit, and Wilkinson was also at the seat of govenment, he (the general) was secretly instigating his friends, the Spaniards to withhold that right from the United States the depriving us of which (says Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster) was alone a cause of war. A letter written by the general and addressed to Thomas Powers at New-Orleans, has been produced and put on the records of the court in the following words—

"*Private and strictly confidential.*"

"Should a change of circumstances "which are talked of, but not expected "by me, produce a change of policy in "the councils of Spain, and the opening "of the port be contemplated I beg you "to interest yourself in my name (confi-"dentially) to prevent the measure un-"til I arrive near you. You can speak "freely to the Marquis de Casa Calvo "or the intendant, for me. I have "strong motives for this request."

"This is a good specimen of the general's fidelity and patriotism. It now appears probable that the court will set some time longer. Mr. Jones, the judge advocate, being much disgusted by the manner in which the proceedings have been conducted, left Fredericktown and returned here a few days since, resolved to act no longer, but, 'tis said, the government have ordered him back, being determined to bring the business to a close."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 17.

Latest from England.

Yesterday, by the arrival of the ship Merchant, we received London papers to the 6th of November. The papers are barren of news.

The belief at Liverpool, as late as the 6th of last month, was, that the Orders in Council would soon be rescinded.

Letters from Liverpool, state, that articles of the growth of the United States, had risen considerably—Cotton had advanced a penny half-penny, Naval Stores, Ashes, and Flaxseed were sought after, and sold at advanced prices. This may have been owing to a belief, that one of the first acts of our government on the meeting of Congress, would be, to lay another embargo.

The last Bulletin of the King's health, dated Nov. 4, says, "His Majesty was not able to walk in the course of the day, and seemed much depressed in mind and body."—Signed by three Physicians.

Plymouth, Oct. 25.—The Gleaner hired armed Ketch, of 14 guns, arrived here yesterday from New-York, after a short passage, with despatches from Mr. Foster, which have been forwarded to London.

[Lord Wollesley had an interview with the Prince Regent on the subject of these despatches, but nothing further had transpired.]

Also, arrived, the American schooner Trojan, of Baltimore, 200 tons, Capt. Alexander Fitch, with a valuable cargo of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar, gum, &c. bound to Bordeaux, sent in here by the Acasta Frigate, Capt. Kerr, and Armide Frigate, Capt. Dunn. She was taken in a calm, close in with Bordeaux with the boats of the Armide, after a slight resistance—one of our seamen was wounded on the head. It is said the Trojan has a large quantity of dollars on board.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, DEC. 18.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, to the middle of November, have been received by various arrivals:—They all concur in stating, that the Grand Armies had been inactive on the frontiers, for some weeks; excepting that General Hill, who commanded the Corps of Observation, of the allied army, near Badajoz, had, about the last of October, made a *dash* on the out-posts of the division of the French army under Gen. Girard, which it has been known has been traversing Spanish Estremadura, and which Lord Wellington, in a despatch of the 16th October, mentions as having crossed the Guadiana, completely surprized it, and captured between 1000 and 2000 men, among whom were several Officers of rank.—All the details we have seen of this affair, will be found below; some of which are doubtless exaggerated: No official account has reached us as it probably was given in the Lisbon Gazettes, prior to those we have received.—There can be no doubt of the fact of the surprize; as Capt Bowditch, from Lisbon, saw Thirty of the French Officers captured, who had been brought down the Tagus, in boats from Abrantes, and who were landed in the city on the 16th November, and guarded to the arsenal. The soldiers were hourly expected.—The French officers acknowledged they had, for once, been caught *napping*; but they attributed it to the fall of torrents of rain, at the time—General Girard escaped, with his cavalry; and, in crossing the Tagus, to join Marmont, was attacked by the Spanish Patriots, and suffered loss.—The next received English papers will probably give us the official account of this affair.

A letter from one of the most respectable Houses in Lisbon, to a merchant in this town, dated Nov. 8th, 1811, contains this paragraph:—

"A glorious affair took place lately, under General Hill, near Merida.—A French divtsion was taken by surprize, 1600 made prisoners, among whom were two or three Generals; and 200 were killed by the sabre and bayonet, the heavy torrents of rain not admitting of musquetry execution.—We continue in the same state of confidence in respect to the safety of this country, as when we wrote to you before. Our armies are beyond the frontiers, North and South, and have obtained signal victories on several occasions, in both directions."

"LISBON, NOV. 2, 1811.—I have the pleasant intelligence to communicate to you, that Gen. Hill, with his division, has, by a rapid march, surprised Gen. Girard's corps, taken the Baron d'Avenberg, and another General, 3 Colonels, 40 officers, and 1000 men, all their artillery and baggage, and dispersed the remainder. Gen. Girard, it is said, effected his escape, with 300 cavalry.—The principal part of our army is encamped in the North, and it appears perfectly safe."—*N. Y. paper.*

Newport,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1811.

A considerable part of this day's Mercury is occupied with Congressional debates, which our readers will find very interesting.

The Mail to this town, for some weeks past, has brought, one of the daily papers of New-York on Thursday; on Saturday none; on Tuesday the remaining five of the preceding week; which renders the daily papers of New-York, of no more use to the subscribers of them in this town, than a semi weekly paper.—The National Intelligencer, and other papers south of New-York, due by the Saturday mail, do not reach here until the Tuesday following.—That there appears to be a systematic indolence, or detention, in some one of the Post-Offices, which it is hoped will, in future, be corrected.

FROM WASHINGTON, DEC. 12.

"Cæsar A. Rodney, Esq. has resigned his appointment as Attorney-General of the United States.

"William Pinkney, Esq. of Maryland, our late Minister to Great-Britain, has been appointed by the President of the U. S. with the consent of the Senate, Attorney-General of the U. States, vice Mr. Rodney resigned.

"The joint committee of conference on the apportionment bill have reported their inability to agree on any terms of accommodation. The Senate have thus resolved to adhere to their amendment reducing the ratio to 35,000. If the House of Representatives do not *recede*, the bill is lost, and the subject must be again taken up *ab initio*.

"Upon presenting the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations to the Senate on Monday last, Mr. Giles remarked, that he was directed by the committee to report by bills in part; that the bills now reported, presented such a system of military preparations, as the committee had deemed it proper to recommend to the adoption of the Senate in the present crisis; that it had not yet matured a system of naval preparation. That would probably form the subject of a future report."

The following observations are from the American Review, by Walsh. They are extracted, because we heartily subscribe to the correctness of the sentiments, and because they have a tendency to excite us from the literary despondence in which we are involved by foreign calumny.

"We have often been asked in the country of Mr. Scott, whether the people of the United States were generally acquainted with the poetry of Burns and Beattie. The answers which we have given, and which we still give, to this query, is calculated to startle the credulity of those who see in us a mere tilling and shop-keeping race. We are quite satisfied, that, proportionably to the difference in the population of the two countries, the works of the two poets we have just cited, and even of Mr Scott, are more widely circulated, more generally read, and perhaps better understood than in England, taken separately from Scotland.—The sterling poets of England, such as Milton, Shakespeare, Pope and Cowper are read and admired here, by that class of society which, in Europe, scarcely aspires to the rudiments of letters. The great English historians are to be found in our inns and farm-houses, and editions of them are multiplied without number. Almost every work of merit, on a subject of general literature, now produced in England is received here within the space of two or three months, and re-printed without delay. Nor do we wait for the opinion of English critics before we read and admire."

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival here this morning of the Packet Minerva, from New-York, we received papers of that city of Yesterday, from which the following late proceedings of Congress are copied.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives,

Monday, Dec. 16.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House, that the Senate had passed a bill for raising 25,000 additional troops.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business (resolution for increasing the army.)

Mr. Randolph opposed the resolution, in a speech of about three hours and a half.

When Mr. Randolph concluded, the question was taken by ayes and noes—and were Ayes 110—Noes 22.

Mr. Randolph moved that the report lie on the table.—Negatived.

The 3d, 4th and 5th resolutions, authorising volunteers, militia, and the equipment of our little navy, were agreed to.

Question on the third resolution—Ayes 113, Noes 16.

Question on the 4th resolution—Ayes 120, Noes 8.

Question on the 5th resolution—Ayes 111, Noes 16.

Mr. Fisk moved that the 6th resolution, (permitting our merchant vessels to arm in self-defence) lie on the table. Carried, Ayes 67.

Mr. Porter moved that the three first resolutions be referred to the committee on that part of the President's Message relating to the army.

Mr. Williams was opposed to this course of procedure; he thought as the committee of foreign relations had commenced this business, they ought to go through with it—he hoped therefore they would be committed to that committee.

Mr. Pitkin followed on the same side.

Mr. Randolph moved to refer the resolutions, together with the bill from the Senate relative to completing the existing army, to a committee of the whole house. On the suggestion of Mr. Pitkin, Mr. R. withdrew his motion.

Mr. Porter's motion was then negatived.

The three first resolutions were then referred to the committee on foreign relations. Adjourned (half past 4 o'clock.)

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, of yesterday, contains an official dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated from his head-quarters at Frineda, Nov. 6, 1811, which states, that, "*on the 27th Oct. Gen Hill, with the troops under his command, marched for Aldea del Cano by Alcuesa, and on the morning of the 28th, surprised the enemy's troops commanded by Gen. Girard in the town of Arroyo Mollinos, dispersing a division of infantry and cavalry which he had under his command, making Gen. Brune, the Duke de Bremberg and above 1300 prisoners, taking three pieces of artillery, &c. and killing a great number of men in the action and subsequent pursuit. Gen. Girard being wounded narrowly escaped. From all accounts that I have received, Gen. Depreusky is reported dead.*"

We republish the following without comment, leaving the reader to make his own remarks:

From the paper called the "Rhode-Island Republican."

I feel happy in having it in my power, since publicly called upon by the editors of the Newport Mercury, to declare to the public, that the letters first published in the Providence Phœnix, and lately republished in the Rhode-Island Republican, were never in my office, and consequently were not among the papers entrusted to my care, by the assignees of the estate of *Mein & Rogers.*—To exculpate myself, I do not think I am under any obligation to criminate others; and, if I were, I should be unable to do it, not knowing who sent the letters abroad, and being ignorant of the source from which they were procured.

It is well-known, that, after the failure of Messrs. Mein and Rogers, their papers were for a considerable time publicly exposed, or at least accessible to any one, that they were moved from one place to another, before they were finally *located* with me.—The books of Mr. John Mein were sold at Public Auction, and it has been frequently said that the letters, lately published, were found inclosed in one of the books which was thus sold; that the purchaser of the book considered the letters as his own property, and at his own disposal; whether this be true or not, every man will judge for himself, it is all I ever heard repeated, and all that I know, in relation to the manner the letters were first obtained.

Any knowledge which the editors of the Providence Phœnix may have, respecting the manner they obtained the letters they published, or any knowledge they may have in any way appertaining to said letters, they are at perfect liberty to communicate

DUTEE J. PEARCE.

Died,

In the Indiana Territory, of wounds received in the late battle, Capt. WILLIAM C BARNY, formerly of this town, in the 34th year of his age.

At Wickford on Monday morning last, Mrs. HULDAH FOWLER, consort of Benjamin Fowler, Esq. in the 65th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Dec. 21, 1811.

ENTERED.

Sloop Fame, Earl, New-York; do. Amy, Cowing, Norfolk.

CLEARED.

Brig Olympus, Britton, St. Jago de Cuba: do. Argus, Tozer, Salem. sch'r President, Carr, Wilmington: sloop Express, Justin, New-York: do. Sally, Bliven, Newbern: do. Friendship, Durfee, Norfolk.

The sloop Sally, Coggeshall, of this port, was at Lisbon Nov. 10th, to sail in 10 days for this port.

Researches in Asia.

Just Published, and for Sale, at

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER'S

Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

TWO DISCOURSES preached before the University of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, July 1, 1810.—And a Sermon preached before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, at their tenth Anniversary, July 12, 1810.—To which are added, Christian Researches in Asia, by the Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, B. D. late Vice Provost of the College of Fort William in Bengal.—Price 8 1/3c.

ALSO,

A neat edition, (price only 25 cents) of Letters written by the late Earl of Chatham to his Nephew Thomas Pitt, Esq. (afterwards Lord Camelford,) then at Cambridge.

Dutch Quills.

Just received,

One box of real DUTCH QUILLS, which will be sold by the 100 or less quantity, at 20 per cent. lower than Quills of the same quality have been selling for.—Also, One box of English and Russian Quills, *very cheap.*

December 21, 1811.

RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK.

NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be declared on the 1st day of January 1812, and paid on that, and every succeeding day, during Bank hours, (until completed) to the Stockholders whose names shall stand on the books of this Institution on the 25th inst. or to their legal representatives, on which day transfers of shares cease, until the aforesaid 1st of January.

By Order of the President & Directors

JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 20.

NEWPORT BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of January next, a general meeting of the Stockholders will take place, at the State-House, in Newport, at half-past two o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and transaction of the necessary business of said Bank.

Notice is likewise given, that on the same day, the half-yearly dividend will be declared and paid to such persons, as the Books of the Bank will shew to be Stockholders on the 24th instant.

By order of the President & Directors,

JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 11.

RHODE-ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at the State-House, in Newport, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of January next, at half past two o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

Newport, Dec. 11.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES.

J. MUNRO,

OFFERS for sale, on very reasonable terms, for cash, or approved paper, at the old stand of *J. Munro & Co.* No. 116, Thames-street:—Hhds windward island Rum; 20 pipes country Gin; 18 chests hyson, 15 do. hyson skin, 20 do. souchong and bohea Teas; 110 bags and 7 bbls coffee; 20 boxes chocolate, No. 1, 2, and 3; 50 do. Doolittle's soap; 2 cerooms Spanish flotant Indigo; 2 boxes New-Orleans do; 15 bags pepper; 10 do. pimento; 200 wt. nutmegs and cloves; 200 do best cassia; 5 boxes mustard; 15 sacks corks; pots maccaboy, kegs rappee, & madder snuff, paper tobacco, starch, &c.—*Also*, A few crates assorted repacked earthern ware; 3 boxes tumblers; 3 do. wine glasses.

Newport, Dec. 20.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, 1811, at XI o'clock A. M at

CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE.

24 Hhds. 2d & 3d proof Rum.
19 Pipes Gin.
11 do. 4th proof Brandy.
10 hhds. 1st quality retailing Molasses
17 chests Hyson Tea.
17 do. hyson-skin Do.
13 do. young hyson Do.
16 do. souchong Do.
9 do. campoy Do.
30 qr-chests souchong Do.
43 do. bohea Do.
50 bales cassia.
47 bags Coffee.
19 kegs Tobacco.

Conditions at the sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec 21.

DRY GOODS.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1811, at 2 o'clock P. M. will be sold at

CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE.

A LARGE and extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS.—Conditions at the sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 21.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 26, 1811, at XI o'clock A. M. (if fair, if not the first fair day after) will be sold without reserve, on DEAN's Wharf, to close a concern.

THE well-built and fast sailing Sloop DEFIANCE burthen 53 Tons, 3 years old.—Conditions at the sale—Inventory may be seen on application to *Wm. G. Burroughs.*

HENRY MOORE, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Dec. 20.

TO LET AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1812, at XI A. M. on the premises, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after, for the term of One Year from the 25th of March next.

ABOUT 150 Acres of excellent Land, and two-thirds of the Dwelling-House, and out buildings, with a privilege of sea manure; it being part of that well-known and excellent Farm of the late Col. *John Gardner*, deceased, situated in Boston Neck. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE IRISH.

Middletown, Dec. 20.

New Stationary, & School-Books.

J. C. Shaw,

IS now opening a general Assortment of STATIONARY and SCHOOL-Books, which he will sell upon as good terms as can be obtained in Newport, viz:—

100 Reams various kinds Writing Paper, of a very superior quality.

An assortment of Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Receipt Books, &c.

50 Reams Wrapping Paper, various kinds.

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Dictionaries, Geographies, wholesale and retail.

20,000 English, Dutch and Russian Quills, of a superior quality.

Back-gammon Tables, playing and visiting cards, slates, lead and slate pencils, wafers, inkstands, scales and dividers, pocket books and portable desks.

Wrifford's writing Copies by the dozen or single.

Almanacks by the groce or dozen.

Singing Books of various kinds; also a few copies of the Boston Musical Miscellany.

Shaving soap by the dozen or single cake, very excellent.

A very handsome assortment of bamboo and other canes, from 9d to $6 each

An assortment of silver mounted whips and travelling Trunks

A regular supply of the best Spanish Segars.

The above articles are generally the very best kind, and will be sold very low.—Orders from the country will meet particular attention, and any articles not on hand, will be immediately obtained from Boston or New-York.

Constant attendance given from sunrise till 9 o'clock P. M. and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Stationary, Pottery & Exchange Office, No. 116, Thames-street.

Newport, Dec. 20.

JUST RECEIVED,

At JEWELRY STORE, No. 89, Thames-Street.

A HANDSOME Assortment of Ladies BEST CLASPS, unusually cheap, for Cash.

Newport, Dec. 20.

FOR SALE,

THE good brig FAME, as she returned from sea, 165 Tons burthen.—For terms, apply to

RHODES & CAHOONE, or ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, Dec. 20.

Walsh's Review.

THE Fourth Number of the AMERICAN REVIEW of History and Politics, is just received and ready for delivery to subscribers, at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's Book and Stationary Store.

Account Books.

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS made of the best Materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail,) as cheap as at any Book-Store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

BOOK-BINDING

Of every desrciption, executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ There is always for sale as above, the best publications of the day, as soon as from the press, and a large assortment of standard Books on Law Physic, Divinity, and miscellaneous literature, Dictionaries in various languages, with a general assortment of Classical and othe School-Books, &c. —Books, not for sale as above, pocured at short notice.—Universities, Society Libaries, and persons who wish to puchase in quantities, will be supplied upon as good terms as can be pocured at any regular Book-Store in America.

Nov. 21, 1811.

JOHN BANISTER,

No. 12, Banister's Wharf, has for Sale

8 Pipes Mason's best Gin.
8 barrels Mess Pork.

And a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Also just received,

An assortment of Swede's Iron, of a superior quality, in flat and square bars.

Newport, Sept. 19.

NOTICE.

THE Town, at a Meeting held the 9th inst. having resolved to erect or purchase a suitable building as an House of Industry, for the accommodation and employment of the Poor, and that such building, if erected, shall be of stone.—Therefore,

PROPOSALS

Will be received by either of the subscribing Committee, (appointed for that purpose) for contracts to furnish 400 Cords of good faced building stones, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of March next, at such place near the present Work-House as the committee shall appoint.—Also, For contracts for building the walls of said House, 72 feet long, 36 broad, 24 high, upon a basement of 8 feet, 4 feet of which is to be above ground. The basement wall to be 2 feet thick. The first story 9 feet high and 18 inches thick.—The 2d story 8 feet high and 15 inches thick.—The third story 7 feet high and one foot thick. There will be 8 doors and 90 windows.

Also, for contracts to furnish, at an agreed price per 1000 feet, Timber, (white pine, free of sap,) Boards, and cedar shingles necessary for the building.—The quantity and dimensions to be given by the Committee, at the time of concluding the contracts.

Also, for Contracts for putting on a hipped roof upon said building, making the doors, and the frames and sashes for 90 windows, 7 by 9 glass; putting up the partitions necessary for 6 rooms on the first floor, and 14 rooms on each of the two upper stories, to be divided by an entry 8 feet wide, through the centre of each upper story—and for the whole inside work necessary for said building, to be done in the plainest manner.

The Proposals may be made for the whole or any part of the above, to be delivered in within one month from this date.

Any variation made in this plan by the Committee appointed to superintend the building, will be taken into consideration at the time of concluding the contracts.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
DAVID BUFFUM,
JOHN SLOCUM,
NATHANIEL HAZARD,
JOHN EARL, jun.
SILAS DEAN,
HENRY BULL,
BENJAMIN HAZARD. } COMMITTEE.

Newport, Sept. 13.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors or Owners of Pews in TRINITY CHURCH in this Town, who have neglected to pay the sum or sums of money in which said Pews have been taxed for repairing the Church edifice and its appurtenances, that unless such Taxes are discharged within three months next after this notice, such Pews will be sold at Public Auction, agreeably to the act of incorporation and the act lately passed, in amendment of and in addition to said Charter.

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, *Warden.*

Newport, Nov 5

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

NOTWITHSTANDING the scarcity of Hardware Goods, have recently replenished their stock, and have for sale as heretofore, an excellent assortment, which includes as usual, Nails, sheet Lead, sheet Iron, cast Iron Stoves, &c. &c.—*Also*, Swedes Iron in flat and square bars.

Newport, Nov. 22.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale on Stevens's Wharf, now landing from Sloop Hannah & Sally, from Philadelphia.

SEVEN Thousand feet cherry tree Boards.—Also, landing from sch'r Franklin, from Georgetown, 200 barrels Tar, 34 do. Pitch, 38 tierces Rice, 15 bales cotton, 52 Hides, and 30 bushels Rye.—They have also in Store, Bar Iron, spike and nail rods, Duck, cordage, Jamaica Rum, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nails of various sizes, and a general assotment of Ship Chandlery as usual, all of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1811.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy Tons of Swedish IRON, in flat and square bars, of various sizes, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN

Newport, June 7.

Rope Store.

A. & G. Tilley,

Inform their Friends and the public in general.

THAT they have removed their Rope Store three doors south of the stand they lately occupied, and have taken the store recently improved by Mr. David Thatcher, south corner of Mr. Robert Stevens's wharf, where they have for sale, Cables and cordage of all sizes, bolt rope, worming, houseline, marline, led, log and cod lines; small fishing lines; white rope, sewing twine, &c.—Orders from distant customers promptly attended to, and gangs of rigging furnished at short notice, warranted to be equal to any in the United States.

They return their sincere thanks to their friends and employers for the generous encouragement they have received, and hope by an unremitting attention, to merit the continuance of their favours.

Newport, Oct. 31.

Fresh Goods.

P. O. RICHMOND,

Has just opened, and for sale at his Cash Store.

AN extensive assortment of English and India Goods, consisting of:—Superfine and low-priced broadcloths and Cassimeres, of every description; 3-4 and 7-4 pelice cloths, of the newest patterns; black, white, red and yellow flannels: scarlet figur'd do: fine Bath Coatings; coloured and white worsted hosiery; velvets; prints, &c.—A great variety of India cottons; first quality black and coloured lutstrings; do. English and India sattins; India calicoes, of handsome patterns; and 1 bale cottons, at 6d per yard, a little damaged.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Hyson, Hyson-skin, and souchong Teas, warranted of the first quality, by the chest or smaller quantity.—*Likewise*, 2 cases cotton balls, from No. 39 to No. 116.—All of which will be sold cheap, as usual.

Newport, Oct. 26.

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated Estate in Washington-street, No. 41, consisting of a very convenient House and Garden, lately occupied by Capt. Joseph Warren, deceased.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOB TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 6.

NEW FEATHER BEDS, AND FEATHERS.

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, and Feather Beds from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Matrasses of every description, some suitable for under beds; all which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales Upland Cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual, by

ABRAHAM BARKER.

Newport, Sept. 27.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the estate to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Ex'r.*

Newport, Rhode Island, Dec 15, 18[illegible]

Dufief's Works.

Just Published, and for Sale, at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.*

(Price $6, in two handsome octavo volumes.)

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled DUFIEF's NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of teaching language to Man, or a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—By Don Manuel de Torres, and L. Hargous, Professors of general Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the Spanish Language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid with regard to the Orthography and Prosodial Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of Vessels, in particular this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

Also for sale as above.

A new, universal, and PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, of the French and English Languages, containing above Fifty Thousand terms and names not to be found in the Dictionaies of Boyer, Perry, Nugent, Tocquot, or any other Lexicographer.—To which is added, a vast fund of other information, equally beneficial and instructive, never before published in any work of this kind. For the benefit of all who may consider a knowledge of either language, an acquisition in their respective situations in life.—By N. G. DUFIEF, Author of "Nature Displayed, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, applied to the French Language."—In Three Vols.—Pice $10 in boards, and 11 50, neatly bound.

The third edition, highly improved, and much enlarged, Price $5, of NATURE DISPLAYED, in he mode of teaching Language to Man.—Adapted to the French.—By N. G. Dufief.—In 2 volumes.

[☞ By the aid of the above valuable Books, any person of moderate capacity, can make himself master of the French and Spanish Languages, in the course of a few months.]

August 10, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS for sale at Store No. 5, on *Scott's Wharf*, 10 barrels Gin, 12 casks Philadelphia bottled Ale, of 3 dozen each, first quality; 6 boxes first quality Havanna Segars; 2 hogsheads Porter, suitable for bottling; 1 do. Ale, ditto.

Wanted, A quantity of empty Porter Bottles, for which cash will be given.—Apply to

JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 9.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Store, pleasantly situated in Thames-street, lately occupied by *C. W. Martin & Co.*

Also, To Let,

The STORES on Scott's Wharf, from No 1 to 5, on the North side.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, August [illegible]

CRANSTON & SHAW,

OFFER at private sale on reasonable terms, for approved paper, at their store on Fowler's Wharf.

37 chests Hyson TEA.
76 do. Hyson-skin Do.
24 do. souchong Do.
13 do. campoy Do.
10 do. Bohea Do.
14 quarter-chests Bohea Do.
134 bags coffee.
23 boxes Havanna brown Sugar,
13 Pipes Providence Gin.
4 do. Brandy.
27 kegs Tobabco.
30 bbls. and 28 half-bbls. prime Beef.
22 bbls. and 17 half-bbls Mess Beef.
31 do. prime Pork.
15 do. mess Do.

N. B.—CRANSTON & SHAW offer to their Friends and the public in general, their warmest acknowledgements of gratitude, for the liberal support which they have received since the commencement of their establishment, and solicit the continuance of their business.

Newport, Oct 25.

LIVERPOOL SALT, &c.

6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
A few barrels Boston Mess Beef.

For sale by C. COOK.

Newport, May 30.

Dry Goods.

Nathaniel Sweet,

No. 107, Thames-Street.

HAVING just eceived from Boston a supply of seasonable DRY GOODS, respectfully informs the public that he is enabled to dispose of them at very reduced prices; he will also receive continually fresh supplies, which will render his assortment more complete than usual.

He has now on hand, superfine and low priced broadcloths and Cassimeres, various colours; coatings; fearnaughts; serges; devonshie kerseys; bombazeets; bombazeens; velvets and thicksetts; hosiery; calicoes and ginghams; fine and common India cottons; plain and figur'd lutstrings, various colours; black and colour'd sattins; handkerchiefs and shawls; black, white and colour'd cambrics; India, book, and mull mull muslins; with a variety of other articles.

Likewise on hand,

An elegant assortment of LOOKING-GLASSES, gilt and plain frames, of the newest patterns.

Also, Real Sable, mock do. and Bear-skin MUFFS and TIPPETTS.

Newport, Nov. 8.

William S. Nichols,

No. 89, Thames-Street.

HAS just received a new stock of Plated, Britannia, snd Japanned WARE.—*Also*, A general assortment of modern Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

Gold Necklaces, Silver Ware, &c as usual.

Newport, Oct. 19.

Samuel F. Gardner,

Offers for sale at his Grocery store, No. 105, Thames-street.

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Claret, Malaga and Currant Wines; cordials by the gallon or bottle; London Porter; Hibbert's brown stout; bottle cyder; essence of spruce: cogniac and French Brandy; old Jamaica spirits; cherry, St. Croix and West-India Rum; old American Gin; young gunpowder, gunpowder and imperial Teas, in catties of about 3lb. each; hyson, young hyson, hysen-skin, souchong and bohea Teas; loaf, lump powdered and brown sugars; nutmegs mace, cloves, citron, cassia, pimento, pepper, ginger; coffee; No. 1 chocolate; sweet oil in bottles and flasks; mustard, capers and pepper sauce in bottles; cayenne by the bottle or lb.; basket salt for family use; turkey figs; zante currants; smyrna raisins in drums very nice; soft shell almonds; blue starch, first quality; salt petre; New-York soap; honey by the gallon or lb.; sperm, mould and dipt candles; head, and fine twist Tobacco; superfine flour by the barrel.

☞ Cash given for wine, claret, porter, case and mustard bottles.

Newport, Nov. 14.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator upon the estate of SAMUEL LAWTON, late of Newport, Mariner deceased, intestate, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

GOLD S. SILLIMAN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, March 4.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

William White,

Has for SALE, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11, LONG-WHARF.

FOUR Hogsheads 4th proof Jamaica Rum; 4th do. St Croix ditto; 2 pipes French Brandy; 4 Hogheads Molasses; 200 boxes English Herring; an assortment of hollow Ware and Nails; Lumber; Pine-Boards 250 M. Pine-Shingles, 100 do. Cedar ditto 2 Tubs Steel; 20 barrels Pork.

Newport, Jan. 10. 1811.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar Clapboards, Cedar Shingles Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c &c which he will sell cheap, at his old stand, on Sherburne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec 8. 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of DANIEL HOLLOWAY, late of Newport, deceased, having given Bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to them request all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL THURSTON,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS,
STEPHEN GOULD, } *Executors.*

Newport, 5th mo, 1811

Ship-Chandlery.

THE Subscribers at their Store Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, fr 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and in square—Stoves, Camboofes and Anchors, various sizes.—Linseed and Lamp Paints of different colours; Tar, Pi Turpentine and Rosin red, white blue Bunting, and ready-made Colou Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails aff edy Hooks and Thimbles; wood and br Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Bo Charts, &c. together with all the articles Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipm of vessels.—Orders from distant custom will meet with due attention.—*Also just ceived*, 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT

For Consumptive, Asthmatic a Catarrhal Complaints.

NOTHING which has been said in reco mendation of this Medicine, has been he least degree exaggerated, which many he most enlightened and candid of the F ulty, with whom the Proprietor has had nterview, and communicated many of th principal ingredients, politely acknowledge its evident superiority over the usual heati Elixirs and Balsams, in diminishing arter action, and by degrees diminishing expecto tion, by increasing insensible perspiration, too evident to be denied; this with every sertion of the Proprietor upon the subject, strictly in conformity to truth, and not a C tificate of its efficacy has ever been fabricat or obtained from disreputable sources, but variably have been proffered to the public Gentlemen of respectability, and friends to family of Man.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

I JONATHAN KINGSLEY, of Win ham, in the County of Windham and Sta of Connecticut, do hereby certify that wife, Zilpah Kingsley, was afflicted in t winter of 1809 with an extreme cough, lo of appetite, &c. and though under the care an able physician, and not experiencing a particular benefit I was induced to make al of Dr ROGERS' *Vegetable Pulmonic D tergent*—and after using two or three cak she experienced its beneficial effects; and the course of a few months, recovered h usual state of health which she had previou been so much alarmed about; and we think is entirely owing to the valuable medicin called *Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergen*

JONATHAN KINGSLEY.

Windham July 12, 1811.

I PHILIP SALISBURY of New-Have State of Connecticut, do hereby, of my ow free will and accord, certify, that about t beginning of the year 1811, I was seized wi a most violent pain in my right side, whi produced a cough: this pain and cough creased until April, when I found myself weak, specially in my lungs and in my knee that I was scarcely able to walk abroad; co cluding therefore I was fast approaching the grave by a consumption, I was great alarmed, as also was my family, but hea ing of Dr Rogers' *Vegetable Pulmonic Det gent*, for Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarr hal complaints, I immediately made applic tion to the apothecary, and obtained one cak which I took according to the direction, whi when I had taken it, I found myself r stored to health and strength, so far as c be expected of a man in his 51st year of age; which Medicine I fully and consci tiously believe was the, by the blessing God, the means of the restoration of my heal

PHILIP SALISBURY.

City of New-Haven Sept 19th, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber having been greatly ben fitted by the use of *Dr. Rogers' Vegetable P monic Detergent*, conceives it a duty he ow the Proprietor of the Medicine and the pub to state the following facts.

For several years I have been much afflicted with the *Asthma*, and for weeks together ha not been able to lie down in my bed; seei the above Medicine advertised for sale Mr. TAPPAN's Book-Store. I determined make trial of it, though I have always be much prejudiced against *Patent* Medicines general, and confess I had very little faith this; but to my great surprise and joy, fo after taking the first dose, found myself much relieved as to sleep quietly in bed; have ever since, when in the least troubl with the Asthma, found immediate relief its use.

I do not hesitate, with confidence, to commend the *Vegetable Detergent* to all in t least afflicted with the *Asthma*, and have doubt but they will receive great relief by use of this invaluable Medicine.

WILLIAM WALKER

Portsmouth, March 14, 1811.

N. B. The Medicine mentio ed in the above Certificates, m be had of *James Taylor* a *Samuel W Vinson*, Newport.—*John Casey*, East-Greenwich.—*Robert Cozzens*, Wickford.—*Thomas R. Wells*, Little-Rest Hi *Richard M. Webber*, Tiverto and at various other places.

Price 2 Dollars per Cake.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers being by the H Court of Probate for the town of N port appointed Commissioners to rece examine and adjust the claims of the credit to the estate of JOHN WILLBOUR, late Newport, aforesaid truckman deceased, presented insolvent give notice, that we attend for that purpose, at our respec dwellings for six months, being the time lowed for the creditors to bring in and pr their claims.

JOSEPH BRIGGS,
JOHN CAHOONE } *Com'rs.*

And all persons indebted to said estate, requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH WILLBOUR, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Nov 4, 1811.